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## REPORTS.

Gen. A. G. Smith's expedition, is reported from Memphis to be "well on its way," but its destination is unknown to the party who sends the despatch. A Southern despatch says that Smith is at Holly Springs, Miss.

Gen. Dick Taylor is reported to be at Meridian, in place of Gen. S. D. Lee, said to be at Atlanta.

The Confederates in the Trans Mississippi Department, are reported to be attempting, (with what success is not stated) to cross the Mississippi—where, not stated.

On Tuesday last, a squad of Confederates are reported to have killed three men of a party of Federals, who were driving a lot of horses from Salt River Road to West Point, Kentucky, and captured forty-two of the horses.

There is a report from North Carolina, of a Federal expedition up the Choan river, which captured some cotton and tobacco. The despatch steamer Arrow captured by the Confederates is also said to have been recaptured by this expedition.

Gen. Birney, it is said has made an incursion into Florida and burned some small railroad bridges and captured a locomotive and a few cars.

Gen. Sherman reports that he is "knocking Atlanta with four and a half inch shells."

The brig Saxon, from Cape Breton reports that on the 31st, twenty-five miles southeast of Sable Island, she saw a large steamer supposed to be a Confederate cruiser.

It is stated that a stroke of lightning at Rossville, Georgia, on the 14th ult., stunned a whole regiment, killed two men and severely burned eighteen. (!)

The French journals, according to the telegraphic despatches in the Northern papers are still harping on an impending sea fight in the English Channel, between a Confederate and Federal cruiser."

Gen. Slocum is relieved at Vicksburg, and ordered to report to Gen. Sherman. The district of Vicksburg is assigned to Gen. Washburne.

Covington, Kentucky, and the country around it within a radius of ten miles has been added to the Northern Department, under command of Gen. Heintzleman.

Guerilla fighting goes on in Missouri, and various portions of Kentucky and Tennessee are the scenes of constant fighting. We read every day of military movements in Louisiana and Arkansas, with various results.

Cases of sun stroke, in Washington, yesterday, are reported in the papers of that city.

GENERAL SCOTT.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post has recently seen Gen. Scott at West Point, and says that, although he is feeble in body, yet his form is erect, and he walks with his old soldierly step, although it is not quite so firm, and strong as it was a few years since. The autobiography of the General is now in press, and is said by this correspondent, from an examination of some portions of it, to be characterized by candor, impartiality, and firmness. It thus commences:

"According to the family Bible, I was born June 13, 1786, on the farm which I inherited some fourteen miles from Petersburg, Virginia. My parents William Scott and Ann Mason, both natives of the same neighborhood, intermarried in 1780. . . . In my sixth year I lost my father—a gallant lieutenant and captain in the Revolutionary army and a successful farmer. Happily my dear mother was spared to me eleven years longer, and if, in my now protracted career, I have achieved any thing worthy of being written, any thing that my countrymen are likely to honor in the next century, it is from the lessons of that admirable parent that I derived the inspiration."

The New York Post gives an account of the collecting of numbers of men in Ireland and Belgium, and bringing them over to Boston and New York as emigrants. When they arrive, they are clothed in uniform, and enlist in the U. S. service as soldiers. More of these emigrants are coming. Another vessel loaded with them is expected at Boston harbor in a few days. The facts are known in Europe; and this new system of emigration, first made practicable through the wants and the enterprise of men of Boston, appears to be successful. No efforts have been made on the continent to put a stop to it. Galigani's Messenger, in announcing the departure of the last vessel from Antwerp, gives no particulars, but says that it contained three hundred and fifty "German recruits for the American Federal army."

The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Bolivar Heights, on Monday last, intimates that great activity prevailed there, and that everything promised a speedy opening of the campaign. At that date the Confederates are said to have held possession of Martinsburg, but it is believed the main force had not crossed to the south bank of the Potomac. Early's entire force is now set down at not more than eighteen thousand men.

The Richmond Enquirer says that considerable damage has been done in Petersburg, by shells from General Grant's army. There are said to be but few citizens in the city, and the troops are kept as much as possible in the trenches.

Wm. Dougherty, who lately came back to Washington from the South, has been sent to Fort Lafayette, as he refuses to take the oath of allegiance. He says if he does, he will lose his property in the South.

## McClellan Meeting in New York.

The friends of Gen. McClellan held an immense mass-meeting in New York on Wednesday evening at Union Square, and formally nominated him for the Presidency. The number of persons present is variously estimated to have been from 30,000 to 75,000. The Times (rep.) says:

"It was one of the largest political meetings ever held in the city of New York, there being fully 30,000 persons in attendance. It was characterized with the greatest enthusiasm throughout."

The Journal of Commerce (dem.) says: "It was without doubt the most magnificent affair of the kind ever seen in New York or America. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, First. That the only hope for remedying existing evils is in a change in the administration, and an abandonment of its policy.

It is now said that the Federal troops burned the residence of the widow of the late Mr. John Seddon, in Stafford county, thinking it was the house of Mr. James A. Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "Among the Yankee officers captured, in Georgia, on Friday was Colonel Montgomery, who, with his cavalry marauders in North Alabama last winter, won an infamy equal to that of Turchin. A Confederate whose aged father he had permitted his ruffians to whip upon the back and offer other indignities, recognizing him, begged permission to guard him; but for fear of violence it was refused him.—He had already lost an arm."

The Philadelphia North American says:—"We perceive as yet no evidences in Philadelphia of such an arousing of the popular mass as will result in recruiting and sending to Harrisburg our quota of the thirty thousand militia, so earnestly called for by Gov. Curtin, to defend our own border against invasion by the enemy."

It is stated in the New York papers—that about fifty negro women and children from Gen. Butler's department, for whom domestic situations in the North had previously been secured, arrived on Saturday at the rooms of the Freedmen's Association in Brooklyn, where they were provided with temporary accommodations. A number of others of this class of persons will be received by this society from the same locality.

A letter from St. Louis says that the late visit of Judge Holt to that city was to look into the matter of the great Northwestern "conspiracy" which has been discovered by Sanderson and Rosecrans. They have taken a thousand pages of testimony, or rather reports and examinations of suspected persons, all of which proves no more than that many persons formed themselves into a constitutional political party, which is less disloyal than the Union League.